posts elsewhere or on account of their personal domestic reasons. This represents less than 1.5% of total strength of teachers.

However, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is constantly trying to improve the working and service conditions of its employees in order to attract and retain talented staff.

Condition of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Manipur

1952. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Navodaya Schools in Manipur are running without proper constructed buildings and hostels;

(b) if so, the number of schools and hostels now completed;

(c) the reasons for delaying completion of the buildings; and

(d) whether there is any plan for opening a new Navodaya School in the Imphal East District of Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The construction works in respect of all the eight Jawahar Navodaya Vidayalayas (JNVs) functioning in the State of Manipur have been sanctioned by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. In five JNVs viz Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati and Thoubal initial phase (Phase-O) works consisting of M.P. Hall, Kitchen, Dining, workshop buildings and tiolet blocks have been completed. In JNV, Senapati Phase-1 works consisting of School Buildings, Administrative block, Dormitories, Staff residence and Principal-residence have also been completed alongwith phase-O works. Rest of the works in the remaining Vidyalayas of Manipur are in progress.

(c) Due to the location of the sites in remote areas, problems related to insrugency and delays by construction agencies the completion of the works have been delayed.

(d) No, Sir. Currently Schools are proposed to be opened only in districts which were in existance at the commencement of the VIIIth Plan.

Special task Force Report in UGC Act

1953. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the special task force set up to examine the relevant provisions of the Univetsity Grants Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are salient features thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) With a view to suggesting amendments to the UGC Act, 1956, to provide for suitable safeguards against the incidences of fake universities as also to empower the Commission to cope with the emerging challenges with confidence and to strengthen and restructure the Commission, the Government of India had constituted a Task Force that has since submitted its report on 15th February, 1999.

The important recommendations of the Task Force include (i) provision for five whole-time members in the Commission in addition to the Chairman; (ii) punishment with imprisonment for a term ranging between one year and three years and/or fine ranging between one lakh and 10 lakh rupees for contravention of the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 of the UGC Act; (iii) provision for affording opportunity for establishment of private